

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

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Invariably in Advance.

For months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own
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should be careful to give the old as well as the new address.
In changing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
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dress.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or manu-
scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to
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Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 5, 1888.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.—Its Work
in the Western Armies. By Col. Albert G.
Brackett, 3d U. S. Cav., Fort Clark, Tex.

MATAGORDA BAY.—The Thirteenth Corps
in Texas in 1863. By E. B. Lufkin, Co. F,
13th Me., Welsh, Me.

"SHERMAN'S BURNERS."—How they did
their work. By Henry S. Sanford, Co. G,
1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, Green-
ville, Mich.

HANGING REBEL SPIES.—An Incident
at Frederick, Md., during the Gettysburg
Campaign. By J. J. Ambler, Co. E, 13th
Va., Weymouth, Iowa.

IN THE VALLEY.—The Shenandoah Cam-
paign of 1862. By Gen. Henry Caperton,
Fargo, Dak.

ON TO RICHMOND.—A Graphic Narrative
of Capture and Captivity. By George E.
Crawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Wellsburg, W. Va.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—The First Batta-
lion Campaign. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City.

PORT HUDSON.—A Spirited Account of
this Important Siege and Battle. By Wilber
H. Webber, Lampasas, Tex.

PICK AND SHOVEL.—Campaigning with
the Engineers. By Walter H. Parcells, Co.
D, 50th N. Y. Eng., Lexington, Pa.

ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A Narrative of a
Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thor-
nton Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. A., Newport, R. I.

CAIABA PRISON.—Life and Death in this
Place of Confinement. By G. J. Trenaman.

LEWISBURG.—Campaigning and Fighting
in West Virginia. By John T. Booth, Ser-
geant, Co. G, 36th Ohio, Hartsville, O.

THE "WILD CATS."—Something About the
105th Pa. By "K. M. S."

IN REBEL PRISONS.—The Graphic story of
Lieut. Willa, 3d Ind. By Frank A. Myers,
Washington, Ind.

A WAGONMASTER'S STORY.—An episode
of Mosby's career in the Shenandoah. By
M. V. Hargrove, Brown's Mills, N. J.

PORT PILLOW.—The story of the tragedy of
April 12, 1864. By F. C. George, 7th Kan.
Cav., Sheffield, Pa.

BULL RUN, GETTYSBURG AND THE
WILDERNESS.—The work of the cavalry
in those campaigns. By A. E. Mathews, 1st
Mich. Cav., Milford, Mich.

THE LAST BLOW AT HOOVER'S ARMY.—
The chase southward from Nashville and the
attack on the pontoon. By Lieut. Charles
Kirk, 15th Pa. Cav., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

Take a Chance While It is Offered.

The Waterbury Watch Company has
changed its plan of conducting business, and
will henceforth only sell its watches through
the regular jewelry stores.

We have still a small number of these
splendid timepieces on hand, which we will
sell at the old rates.

That is, we will send the watch—

FREE OF COST To any one who
will hereafter send us a club of 10 subscribers at \$1 each—total \$10.

—OR—

FOR 50 CENTS Additional, we will
send the watch, free of cost, to any one who will hereafter
send us five subscribers at \$1 each—total \$5.00.

FOR 75 CENTS Additional, we will
send the watch, free of cost, to any one who will hereafter
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watch to any one who will hereafter send us
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FOR \$1.25 Additional, we will send the
watch to any one who will hereafter send us
thirteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$13.00.

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watch to any one who will hereafter send us
sixteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$16.00.

FOR \$1.75 Additional, we will send the
watch to any one who will hereafter send us
nineteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$19.00.

FOR \$2 Additional, we will send the
watch to any one who will hereafter send us
twenty subscribers at \$1 each—total \$20.00.

FOR \$2.25 Additional, we will send the
watch to any one who will hereafter send us
twenty-three subscribers at \$1 each—total \$23.00.

FOR \$2.50 Additional, we will send the
watch to any one who will hereafter send us
twenty-six subscribers at \$1 each—total \$26.00.

Do not neglect this opportunity.
Go to work at once. It takes but little work to
send subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
For 25 cents extra we will send the nickel-plated
chain and charm.

Address—
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—There is no better Christmas present for a
boy than one of these watches.

WORLD'S CIRCULAR.

We have secured a new supply of this most
excellent work, which is in itself a small li-
brary. It contains a wealth of information
which cannot be thoroughly realized until the
work is inspected. It will be sent to any per-
son sending us a club of six new subscribers,
and will be sent in conjunction with THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Address—
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

EVIL ALREADY DEVELOPING.

Bradstreet, the great bureau of com-
mercial information, reports that there is more
than the usual dulness in business circles at
this time of the year.

No one need go far to find the cause of
this. No one has the slightest excuse to be
mistaken as to that cause. It is the instan-
taneous response of the country to the evils
threatened by revenue-tinkers.

No thinking man will deny that any
alteration in our revenue system means at
least derangement of the entire business
fabric. How far this derangement will ex-
tend, who will be affected by it, and how
badly, the most far-seeing man in the coun-
try can only guess.

It is enough for capitalists to know that
men who are in power have announced that
they propose to make sweeping changes in
the revenue system. Capital is proverbially
timid. It is the most cowardly thing on
earth. It is continually seeking danger
from afar, and taking refuge from any possi-
bility of harm. To-day the first instinct of
every man in the United States who has
money invested in factories, in manufac-
tured products, in raw materials affected by
the tariff, or in any of the related industries,
is to at once curtail operations, shorten sail
in every way, buy as little as possible, pay
as little out as possible for wages, and, in
short, bring his business nearly to a stand-
still until he can see what are the schemes
of these men, and what are their probable
results.

This is the commonest kind of common
sense. A man, for example, would be
grossly wanting in business sense who
would go on now, driving his cloth-mills up
to their customary rate of production, em-
ploying as many men as usual, erecting ad-
ditional buildings, contracting for more ex-
tensive machinery, etc., in the face of the
threat by a large number of powerful politi-
cians that they will not let Congress ad-
just until the duties on wool and cloth are
greatly modified, if not abolished. Even
though he may favor some change in these
duties, ordinary business prudence tells him
that at best his trade must be nearly at a
standstill until the country finds out pre-
cisely what Congress will do, and how that
action will affect his line of goods.

No jobber is going to buy a bolt
more of his cloth now than is absolutely
needed, if there is a reasonable chance of
that cloth being cheaper a few months hence.
Nor will the country merchant buy of the
jobber. In turn, the manufacturer will
make no more contracts with the wool mer-
chants until he finds out whether he is going
to be able to buy Australian and South
American wools cheaper than domestic
fleeces. The wool merchants will call in
their buyers throughout the country; the
banks will cease making advances on wool
in stock; the farmer will find no purchaser
for the clippings of his flocks, and so, where
there has been healthful prosperity, there
will come stagnation during all the long
months in which Congress is debating the
wool question. We may confidently anti-
cipate seeing the kite turned in one after
another of the woolen factories of the country
until the question is settled—the workmen
discharged, and the whole trade paralyzed.
We are no alarmist. We simply state the
plain, practical consequences, such as are
apparent to every-day people.

The wool interest is only a type of other
interests of equal or less importance. There
are more than 4,000 articles directly affected
by the duties on imports, and perhaps ten-
fold as many indirectly affected by them.
In one way or another these vitally concern
every branch of industry in the country.
Paralysis of any one industry inevitably
hurts hundreds of others, and ultimately
the whole people are injured.

The actual money loss to the country by
these disturbances is vastly more than any
damage which the revenue tinkers pretend
to think will result from a continuance of
the present system.

We risk nothing in saying that the loss to
the wool and woolen goods interest—which
includes carpets, clothing, etc.—from loss of
employment and wages to employees, and of
profits and interest on investment to manu-
facturers, merchants, buyers, bankers and
farmers, which will result from the pro-
longed agitation of the wool tariff for the
next six months will aggregate tens of mil-
lions of dollars.

When we add to this the enormous in-
jury to other great interests by the same
threatened disturbance, there is no measure
of the immensity of the aggregate damage
done.

If this agitation was to remove some evil,
to do away with some form of oppression, and
secure some final good, we ought to endure
the cost and the inconvenience without
complaint. But this is not at all true.

There is no injustice being done. The
whole country is wonderfully prosperous
under the present system. Not only is every
industry flourishing, affording lucrative em-
ployment for capital and labor, and recip-
rocally benefiting every other industry, but
our people, in consequence, are being con-
tinually furnished cheaper and better goods
than they have ever had before. It is true
that the manufacturers and dealers are get-
ting richer faster than any other manufac-
turers and dealers in the world, but it is equally
true that all our people, mill operators,
workmen of all kinds, farmers—every-
body in fact—are making more money and
having that money purchase more of the
comforts of life than any other people in the
world.

This being undeniably the case—Do not
tinker with the revenues! Use the surplus to
pay off the Nation's debts to veterans and bond-
holders.

Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's circulation?

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's circulation?

THE LOGAN MONUMENT.

It is frequently said with a sneer that
"the first thing Americans do when a great
man dies is to talk about building a monu-
ment to him, and the last thing they really
do is to build it." The veterans should make
no notable exception to this rule. The
feeling between them and the illustrious
volunteer who died a year ago was one of
exceptional tenderness and strength. Gen.
Logan had an active and ardent love for every
man who was associated with him in the
great work of suppressing the rebellion, and
securing the salvation of the Government.
His great heart overflowed with sympathy
for everyone who struck a blow for that
sacred cause, or who gave a son, a father,
brother, husband or lover to the country.
He could never do enough for such. His
memory, his time, the strongest efforts of his
brain were gladly given to anything that
assisted the veteran, either individually or
collectively. In money alone he gave away
to needy veterans and dependent ones who
came under his notice far more than the sum
which is now required to erect him such a
monument as the Grand Army of the Repu-
blic seeks to raise.

In the halls of Congress he was a tower
of strength to the soldiers. His own superb
military career—a career in which there was
no defect or defeat—enabled him to speak
for his comrades as no other man in either
House could. Other men who essayed to
speak for the veterans might have made
errors and failures, which their opponents
took advantage of to compel explanations
and apologies, and so weaken the force of
their advocacy. There was nothing of this
kind to embarrass John A. Logan. From
the day that he went into the battle of Bull
Run, carrying a musket, until, four years
later, he led the victorious Army of the
Tennessee through the streets of Washing-
ton, there was not a moment, an act or a
word of his that needed disavowal, explana-
tion or apology—which called for anything
but praise. He never, in all those trouble-
some years—which tried the faith,
wisdom and courage of the best men of the
country—failed to do or say the right thing
at the right time and place. He was a
perfect soldier and a perfect patriot, and
his fame will grow with the passing years.

In honoring John A. Logan, the volun-
teer soldiers honor themselves for he was the
highest and best example of what they were.
His virtues were their virtues, his zealots,
unconquerable courage, the same spirit that
swelled their hearts.

Let us then go at this work of building
a monument to our illustrious comrade as we
used to accomplish our deeds in the field—
altogether, everybody in line and everybody
doing something. Every soldier and rela-
tive of a soldier ought to be glad of the
opportunity of helping in so meritorious an
enterprise. Every one can give something,
and a dime from a poor veteran or his widow
and orphans is just as praiseworthy and
welcome a contribution as \$100 from a rich
and successful one. Nobody is to be ex-
cluded on the ground of the smallness of
his gift. It is the gift, and the love that
prompt it, not the size of the contribution,
which is considered.

Since our last acknowledgment we have
received the following:

Col. A. L. Conger, Akron, O.	\$100.00
D. F. Palmer, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
J. A. Edgar, Lehigh, Pa.	25.00
J. A. Edwards, Wichita, Kan.	25.00
H. K. Baker, Adair, Iowa	25.00
A. Brook, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
J. O. Andrews, South Bend, Ind.	25.00
John Currier, Havana, Cuba	25.00
I. Vautselle, White Cloud, Mich.	25.00
B. F. Foster, Oberlin, Kan.	25.00
Wm. S. Roberts, Danville, Pa.	25.00
E. G. Gould, Woodford, Me.	25.00
James H. Hays, Paris, Ill.	25.00
Joe. W. Kelley, Tylersburg, Pa.	25.00
Edmund, Danville, Pa.	25.00
F. Thorpe, Chapman, Kan.	25.00
Ed Mallory, Syracuse, N. Y.	25.00
H. W. Young, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
M. Castle, Bloomington, Ind.	25.00
J. J. Ogden, Pendleton, Ore.	25.00
F. J. Hamilton, Pittsburg, Pa.	25.00
J. B. Keyserling, Vienna, Ill.	25.00
Van Wert Post, No. 30, Dep't of Ill.	25.00
James English, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
A. S. Brooks, Hoodsburg, Wis.	25.00
John C. Johnston, New, Kan.	25.00
Alonso Young, Danville, N. Y.	25.00
A. P. Sheldon, West Rupert, Vt.	25.00
Edmund, Hinton, Ind.	25.00
S. F. Hammond, Ashton, Dak.	25.00
H. K. Ashton, Ashton, Dak.	25.00
E. B. W. Ashton, Ashton, Dak.	25.00
C. S. Neardman, Ashton, Dak.	25.00
H. C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
John S. Perrin, Ashton, Dak.	25.00
Ed Putnam, Diamond Springs, Mo.	25.00
Wm. P. Madden, Axtell, Kan.	25.00
H. D. Kelley, Clay Center, Kan.	25.00
J. C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
G. W. Wynn, White Hall, Ill.	25.00
B. W. Wynn, White Hall, Ill.	25.00
S. C. Smith, White Hall, Ill.	25.00
Jacob Frazier, Wellsville, Kan.	25.00
W. W. Wynn, White Hall, Ill.	25.00
S. B. Corey, Astoria, Ill.	25.00
O. H. Woodward, Baynor, Neb.	25.00
George B. Baker, Baynor, Neb.	25.00
T. C. Cook, Victoria, B. C.	25.00
Barney Wagner, Victoria, B. C.	25.00
John English, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
John Harpman, Victoria, B. C.	25.00
John Beck, Ft. Scott, Kan.	25.00
W. S. Victor, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
P. Reustman, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
M. M. Stoddard, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
B. F. Cowell, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
Wm. Ruff, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
Ed. Hipwell, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
J. M. Patton, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
W. Marsh, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
W. E. Wynn, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
D. L. Ingram, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
J. D. Bain, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
W. S. Alger, Villisca, Iowa	25.00
E. E. Baues, New Bernside, Ill.	25.00
F. McGee, New Bernside, Ill.	25.00
F. Capper, New Bernside, Ill.	25.00
James McDonald, New Bernside, Ill.	25.00
F. Gayman, New Bernside, Ill.	25.00
J. O. Bean, Moline, Kan.	25.00
William Sigerson, Fort Scott, Kan.	25.00
Wm. H. Leland, Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00
Reynard Cook, " " " "	25.00
Ed. Soifer, " " " "	25.00
H. H. Marx, " " " "	25.00
H. Leh, " " " "	25.00
John Reinhardt, " " " "	25.00
E. M. Landon, " " " "	25.00
E. M. Steele, " " " "	25.00
W. S. Neideman, Springfield, O.	25.00
Robert A. Stephenson, " " " "	25.00
Capt. A. S. Bushnell, " " " "	25.00
John P. Brown, Florida, Cal.	25.00
Alma M. F. Brown, " " " "	25.00
R. S. Badgley, Chesaning, Mich.	25.00
William Lake, Steeleville, Ill.	25.00
E. Matton, Greenview, Ill.	25.00
Alex. Williamson, Weyersville, N. C.	25.00
James V. Lindsay, Baxter Springs, Kan.	25.00
Isaac A. Caldwell, Oxford, N. C.	25.00
John Chadbourne, " " " "	25.00
D. Edwards, " " " "	25.00
Miss S. C. Pittman, Dayton, Kan.	25.00
T. E. Cook, Plainfield, O.	25.00
Total	\$64.00
Previously acknowledged	\$394.00
Total	\$458.00

Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's circulation?

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"A CITIZEN AND SOLDIER."

Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, sent
to the Secretary of the State of Missouri the
following:

I tender my profound sorrow to those who mourn
for the death of Gen. Marmaduke. Having been a
Cadet at West Point with him, and knowing his
record in peace and war since, I lament the loss of
a friend, and offer to Missouri my deep sympathy
at being deprived of the services of one who ever
reflected credit upon her, both as a citizen and a
soldier.—Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia.

This is in entire accord with the glorifica-
tion of treason in the South, which we, as
speaking for the veterans of the war, have
strongly deprecated. The official character
given the communication makes it espe-
cially offensive. It is by sent as the Governor
of Virginia to the Secretary of the State of
Missouri, and as such eulogizes most strongly
the course of the deceased Governor of
Missouri when actively endeavoring to de-
stroy the Union. The facts are, Mr.
John S. Marmaduke, having received an
education at the expense of the Govern-
ment of the United States; having for
many years been in receipt of a comfort-
able salary as an officer of the United States
Army, and having solemnly sworn to uphold
and protect the Government which issued
him his commission, became one of the most
active and zealous of the conspirators at-
tempting to overthrow that Government and
launch his State into the vortex of secession.

Long before the firing upon Fort Sumter
Marmaduke, while still an officer of the
army and drawing pay as such, was employ-
ing a leave of absence from his post of duty
in organizing troops and drilling them for
the work of carrying out the schemes of his
fellow-conspirators. He was prominent
among those who were plotting to seize the
United States arsenals in Missouri, and
especially at St. Louis, and, if we mistake
not, was with the forces assembled at Camp
Jackson to attack the arsenal in that city.
He and those associated with him were
foiled by the superior courage, loyalty and
shrewdness of Frank P. Blair and Nathaniel
Lyon.

After war was declared, Marmaduke took
the field as a Colonel of a Missouri regi-
ment, and rose to the rank of Major-General
commanding a department. For four
years he did all that was possible with his
abilities to overrun and conquer his native
State and drag it out of the United States
into the Government of the so-called South-
ern Confederacy.

What Fitzhugh Lee as a private individ-
ual may have to do with J. S. Marmaduke as
another private individual is one thing; but
we affirm that it is a gross outrage against
all the proprieties for this man to speak
as Governor of one of the States of the
Union, and one which now claims to be in
loyal accord with the National Government,
to officially extol, in a message to the chief
officer of another State, the course of a man
in plotting and waging a causeless and
bloody war against the Government to which
he (Lee) now professes allegiance.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The last six months of 1887, from July 1
to Dec. 31, as compared with the correspond-
ing period in 1886, shows an increase in the
receipt of mail matter in the Pension Office
of 239,392 pieces. The increase in the mail
matter sent out during the last six months
of 1887, as compared with the preceding
year, was 160,919. The increase in the num-
ber of claims received from July 1 to Dec.
31, 1887, as compared with the correspond-
ing period of 1886, was 5,840 original in-
valid; 16,051 widows and 27,539 applica-
tions for increase.

For the week ending Dec. 31, 1887, there
were received 5,018 claims, of which 837
were original cases; 333 widows; 4 war of
1812; 3 bounty land; 15 navy; 3 old war;
111 on account of Mexican service, and 3,712
applications for increase.

The total receipts of mail matter during
the week amounted to 44,910 pieces. There
were sent out 25,901 letters and circulars.

Comrade A. L. Conger, Past Commander
Department of Ohio, has, in his character-
istic, broad, generous way, contributed \$100
to the Logan Fund. Comrade Conger is one
of the foremost men of Ohio in business
ability and public spirit, and is a splendid
comrade of the G. A. R.

Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's circulation?

PERSONAL.

Gov. Hill has appointed Capt. Geo. H. Blackman,
of Wellsville, Allegany Co., and Col. Robert S.
Greenleaf, of Rochester, Trustees of the Soldiers'
Home at Bath, N. Y., to succeed Jonathan Robie
and Gen. W. P. Rogers, who recently resigned.

Toledo (O.) Blade: Gen. C. L. Young Saturday
evening received a valuable Christmas gift, which
he prizes very highly. It is a badge from the mem-
bers of the Free Zouave Veteran Association of New
York. The badge consists of a bar of gold, on which
"Gen. C. L. Young" is engraved. Suspended
from a frame of gold, of pure silver, surmounted by
a diamond-shaped plate of gold, the Third Corps
badge, on the sides of which are engraved the words
"Hooker and Sickles' Staff, Third Corps." On the
obverse side are the following words: "Presented
by the Second New York Free Zouaves Veterans
Association, Fourth Executive Brigade, with Life
Honorary Membership, Christmas, 1887."

Gen. Phil H. Sheridan was so pleased with the
Summer resort at Nonquitt, near New Bedford,
where he spent the hot days of last Summer, that
he has begun the erection of a cottage there.

Mr. Lewis Wallace, who the General has used
the material she gathered during her residence in
the East for a very interesting book, entitled "The
Story of the Sea," which is made up of Oriental sketches,
the scenes of which are laid around the Mediter-
ranean. One paper says: "She has dipped her pen
in the colors of the rainbow and sprinkled on her
paper the powder caught in the wings of the but-
terfly."